

REPORT TO THE NATION ON  
CANCER

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, this past February Senator GORDON SMITH and I introduced the National Cancer Act of 2002 with a bipartisan group of 28 cosponsors. This comprehensive bill, based largely on the recommendations of an advisory committee of cancer experts, is meant to update and reinvigorate the nation's war on cancer; a war President Nixon launched in 1971.

The need for our bill is greater and more urgent than ever before. Last week, the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute on Aging collectively released their joint Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, 1973-1999.

The bottom line is that cancer death rates are declining—that's the good news. People are living longer with cancer; we are increasing the ranks of "cancer survivors." In 1997, we had approximately 8.9 million cancer survivors. This number continues to increase. But the incidence of cancer is increasing. That is the bad news. As our population ages, more and more people are being diagnosed with the disease. Researchers suggest that if this pattern continues, by the year 2050 there could be twice as many people being diagnosed with cancer each year as there are now. This year, about 1.3 million people will be diagnosed with cancer. By 2050, this number could reach 2.6 million.

That is why I introduced the National Cancer Act of 2002. It is a new battle plan for conquering cancer. My legislation focuses on finding better treatments and a cure for cancer by investing more funding in cancer research and clinical trials, and ensuring access to early detection and prevention measures. The challenges are plenty. But I believe, now more than ever, that a cure is within our reach.

This report being released today represents the fifth report of its kind, but it is the first report issued that documents a decline in cancer death rates. This is good news. While routine screening has improved the prognosis for cancer patients, and more people are getting screened, cancer still occurs disproportionately among older persons. As baby boomers age, the incidence of cancer will undoubtedly increase among this population. This population presents us with certain challenges and an increased burden on the system. More people will require cancer treatment, supportive and palliative care, home health services, general medical attention, and nursing services.

Finding cures and better treatments for cancers will demand more attention to be placed on the biology of older persons. For example, older persons are less likely to be enrolled in a clinical trial. There is also limited knowledge

of drug interactions. Will a person's cancer medication interact with that person's heart medication? These are just a few of the challenges. Finding a cure is within our reach. We must continue to focus funding on this goal. At the same time, there is an increased need for developing new strategies for prevention and early detection, looking in particular at age-specific interventions.

For 8 years I have co-chaired the Senate Cancer Coalition. We have held eight hearings on cancer. With each hearing, I become more and more convinced that with adequate resources we can find a cure. Polls by Research America show that the public wants their tax dollars spent on medical research. In fact, people will pay more in taxes for more medical research.

Cancer affects everyone. Everyone knows someone who has had cancer or will have cancer. I am thoroughly convinced that if we just marshal the resources, we can conquer cancer in the 21st century. The report released today is a clarion call for making the effort.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT  
OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 14, 1991 in Eugene, OR. A gay man was attacked outside a bar by two people using offensive language about his sexual orientation. Pamela Joanne Richardson, 28, and Michael James Hughes, 21, were arrested in connection with the incident.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS DAY 2002

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, on May 10, 2002, our Nation celebrated Foreign Affairs Day, which honors the dedication and accomplishments of the men and women in the Foreign Service, the Civil Service, and as Foreign Service Nationals. It is also a day to remember those who have died in the line of duty.

We know that international problems can quickly become problems at home. American diplomats and their staff are on the front lines addressing these problems before they reach our shores, and these Federal employees are just as critical to our national security as modern weaponry and soldiers. Just as members of our armed services risk

their lives everyday in defense of freedom, civilians in the Federal foreign affairs workforce stand with the military on the front lines of the war on terrorism.

Those in the Civil Service and Foreign Service have protected America's interests overseas and the freedoms we enjoy at home since the earliest years of our Republic. Many have worked in perilous environments. The first to die was a diplomat in 1780, traveling to his duty post.

The attacks on Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel have risen in recent years. This month, 13 new names were added to the American Foreign Service Association Memorial honoring Foreign Service, Civil Service, and Foreign Service National employees who lost their lives in the line of duty or under heroic or inspirational circumstances. Among those heroes is a U.S. embassy employee who was killed with her daughter this year in a terrorist bombing during church services in Pakistan. As of today, a total of 209 men and women have lost their lives serving the United States as employees of the Civil Service and the Foreign Service.

Although not a member of the Foreign Service, a civilian Central Intelligence Agency case officer was among the first Americans to lose his life in Afghanistan in our Nation's fight against terrorism since September 11th.

Foreign Affairs Day reminds us all of the heroic dedication and sacrifices from people in the Foreign Service and Civil Service. They serve their country abroad using their talent and skills to defend freedom at home. Their service contributes enormously to our national security. As their personal safety is sacrificed for our freedom, we should always remember that they are the first line of defense in protecting the light of freedom which shines from America.

CELEBRATION OF EAST TIMOR'S  
INDEPENDENCE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the new nation of East Timor.

I want to congratulate and honor the people of East Timor for their perseverance and triumph of freedom in the face of tremendous odds. However, while we celebrate this victory we also must remember the long and arduous road by which they arrived here and recognize the challenging road which lies ahead. East Timor's road to independence—achieved on May 20, 2002—has been marked by years of suffering. Indonesia invaded East Timor shortly after Portugal withdrew in 1975 and forcefully tried to subdue a resentful people. Many suffered and died during Indonesia's 25-year occupation which ended in 1999.

Indonesia finally agreed 2 years ago to a referendum on independence for the East Timorese people. When the